

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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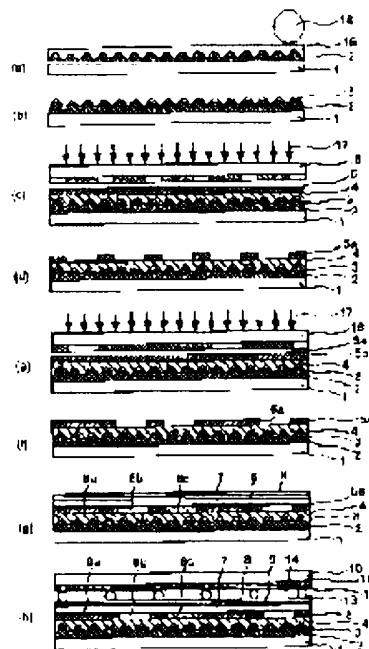
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(54) DIFFUSIVE REFLECTOR, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE USING THAT, AND ITS PRODUCTION

(57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a reflection-type liquid crystal display device which is bright in any directions of view at a low cost by preliminarily forming a thin film layer and a reflection layer into one layer.

**SOLUTION:** The thin film layer and the reflection layer are preliminarily formed into one layer. Namely, a transfer film is transferred to a glass substrate 1 and hardened, and a protective film is peeled to form a resin layer 2 having projections. Then an aluminum reflection film layer 3 is formed on the resin layer 2 having lots of projections. An acrylic resin insulating and flattening layer 4 is formed on the reflection film layer 3. Further, a photosensitive resin layer 5 having dispersion of a black pigment is applied on the insulating flattening layer 4, exposed to UV rays 17 through a photomask 16, and developed to form an acrylic resin light-shielding layer 5a. Then a photosensitive resin layer 6 essentially consisting of an acrylic resin and having dispersion of a red pigment is applied on the light-shielding layer 5a, exposed to UV rays 17 through the photomask 16, and developed. Thus, a red color layer 6a of the photosensitive resin layer 6 is formed.



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 CLAIMS
 

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the diffuse reflection board which is a diffuse reflection board which has the reflecting layer currently formed on the substrate, the thin film layer which has the irregularity currently formed on the substrate, and the thin film layer which has this irregularity, and is characterized by the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned reflecting layer being layers really formed beforehand.

[Claim 2] The diffuse reflection board according to claim 1 which has the glue line which pastes both up between the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned reflecting layer.

[Claim 3] The diffuse reflection board characterized by having the diffuse reflection layer which was imprinted and was pasted up with the imprint film on a substrate and this substrate.

[Claim 4] It is the diffuse-reflection board characterized by to be the diffuse-reflection board which has a substrate, the thin film layer which has the irregularity currently formed on the substrate, the reflecting layer currently formed on the thin film layer which has this irregularity, and the flattening layer currently formed on the reflecting layer,

layer to be the layers really formed beforehand, and to have pasted up the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned substrate by the glue line.

[Claim 5] The aforementioned thin film layer is a diffuse reflection board according to claim 4 which serves as the aforementioned glue line.

[Claim 6] The liquid crystal display characterized by having the electrode structure of making the aforementioned liquid crystal layer producing electric field between the reflecting layer currently formed on the thin film layer characterized by providing the following, the flattening layer currently formed on this reflecting layer, and this flattening layer and the substrate of another side of the substrate of the aforementioned couple. The substrate of a couple. The glue line which has the liquid crystal layer pinched by the substrate of this couple, and is formed on one substrate of the substrate of the aforementioned couple. The thin film layer which has the irregularity currently formed on this glue line. This irregularity.

[Claim 7] The electrode substrate a by which the resin layer in which two or more heights or concavo-convex sections were formed at random is formed on the glass substrate, and laminating formation of a reflecting plate, a flattening [an insulating layer-cum-]

steadily carried out one by one on the aforementioned resin layer. The liquid crystal display which another [ by which laminating formation of a transparent electrode and the orientation control film was carried out on the glass substrate ] electrode substrate b is arranged so that an orientation control film may counter, a liquid crystal layer is pinched among the aforementioned two-electrodes substrates a and b, and is characterized by the bird clapper.

[Claim 8] The liquid crystal display according to claim 7 regulated by two or more pillar-shaped resin sections which the shading layer and the light filter are formed on the aforementioned flattening [ an insulating layer-cum- ] layer, and the thickness of the aforementioned liquid crystal layer formed on the shading layer.

[Claim 9] The process of a liquid crystal display characterized by providing the following. The process which forms the resin layer of a thin film in a glass-substrate side, and forms detailed heights or the concavo-convex section in this resin layer front face when much detailed heights or the concavo-convex sections have the force piston formed at random and heat and press the aforementioned resin stratification plane top. The process which forms a reflective film on the aforementioned resin layer, and forms a flattening [ an insulating layer-cum- ] layer on this reflective film. The process which forms a shading layer

and a light-filter layer on the aforementioned flattening [ an insulating layer-cum- ] layer. The process which forms a flattening layer on the aforementioned light-filter layer, and the process which forms a transparent electrode on the aforementioned flattening layer. The electrode substrate a which is one side formed more in the process which forms the orientation control film of liquid crystal on the aforementioned transparent electrode. The process which arranges another [ which formed the transparent electrode in the glass-substrate side, and formed the orientation control film of liquid crystal on this transparent electrode ] electrode substrate b, combines so that the orientation control film of the aforementioned two-electrodes substrates a and b may counter, and fills up with and closes liquid crystal between these two-electrodes substrates.

[Claim 10] The process of the liquid crystal display according to claim 9 formed by an optical photopolymer or thermosetting resin heating and pressing the imprint film by which the laminating was carried out to the aforementioned glass-substrate side, and exfoliating lamination and the aforementioned macromolecule base film on the macromolecule base film with which much detailed heights or the concavo-convex sections were prepared in the aforementioned glass-substrate side

at random at the formation of heights or the concavo-convex section with detailed a large number.

[Claim 11] The process of a liquid crystal display including the process which forms two or more pillar-shaped resin sections which regulate the thickness of a liquid crystal layer on the shading layer formed on the aforementioned flattening layer according to claim 9 or 10.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the liquid crystal display of the reflecting plate viscerotonia which started the liquid crystal display, especially was equipped with the function effective in reflected type color display, and its process.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a conventional reflective color LCD panel, as shown in JP.3-223715.A, JP.5-80327.A, JP.4-243226.A, etc., the method of manufacturing a built-in diffuse reflection film simply is proposed by making the configuration under a reflective film into irregularity.

[0003] These methods are what prepared the aluminum thin film in (1)

reflectors and coefficient of thermal expansion differ two-layer structure, and the thing which prepared the reflective film on the detailed heights of a large number formed by (3) resins, and each of these makes a reflecting plate and an electrode serve a double purpose.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] (2) by which (1) of the above-mentioned conventional technology forms detailed irregularity in a glass-substrate side with sandblasting etc. forms detailed irregularity in a reflective film front face with the stress produced in the difference in a coefficient of thermal expansion with the resin formed in the bottom of a reflective film and a reflective film.

[0005] Moreover, patterning of each of these reflective films is carried out, and they is making the reflecting plate and the electrode serve a double purpose.

[0006] However, by these methods, it had difficulty and the technical problem of \*\* that patterning of a \*\* reflective film with the bad repeatability of a \*\* detailed irregularity pattern forms a light filter on difficulty and \*\* reflective film.

[0007] Moreover, since the above-mentioned conventional technology (3) forms by the photolithography method using a photopolymer, there is [ a problem referred to as that a production

quantity]. Furthermore, since the reflecting plate served as the electrode, with the element composition which forms a light filter on a reflecting plate, it also had the technical problem which says that the voltage impressed to liquid crystal falls.

[0008] Furthermore, since a resin layer is under an electrode terminal, it also had the technical problem which it becomes the factor of a faulty connection, and film ablation etc. tends to take place in the electrode-terminal section in the connection process which minds a conductive film, and is heated and pressurized, and says the tape-carrier package (henceforth TCP) which carried the liquid-crystal driver IC that re-connection is difficult in the above-mentioned conventional technology (2), and (3).

[0009] The purpose of this invention is to offer the process of the liquid crystal display using the diffuse reflection board and it which solved the above-mentioned technical problem, and this liquid crystal display.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] [1] It is the diffuse reflection board which is a diffuse reflection board which has the reflecting layer currently formed on the substrate, the thin film layer which has the irregularity currently formed on the substrate, and the thin film layer which has this irregularity, and is characterized

by the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned reflecting layer being layers really formed beforehand.

[0011] [2] The aforementioned diffuse reflection board which has the glue line which pastes both up between the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned reflecting layer.

[0012] [3] The diffuse reflection board characterized by having the diffuse reflection layer which was imprinted and was pasted up with the imprint film on a substrate and this substrate.

[0013] [4] It is the diffuse-reflection board characterized by to be the diffuse-reflection board which has a substrate, the thin film layer which has the irregularity currently formed on the substrate, the reflecting layer currently formed on the thin film layer which has this irregularity, and the flattening layer currently formed on the reflecting layer, and for the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned reflecting layer to be the layers really formed beforehand, and to have pasted up the aforementioned thin film layer and the aforementioned substrate by the glue line.

[0014] [5] The aforementioned thin film layer is the aforementioned diffuse reflection board which serves as the aforementioned glue line.

[0015] [6] The glue line which has the liquid crystal layer pinched by the substrate of a couple, and the substrate of this couple, and is formed on one

substrate of the substrate of the aforementioned couple. The thin film layer which has the irregularity currently formed on this glue line, and the reflecting layer currently formed on the thin film layer which has this irregularity. The liquid crystal display characterized by having the electrode structure of making the aforementioned liquid crystal layer producing electric field between the flattening layer currently formed on this reflecting layer, and this flattening layer and the substrate of another side of the substrate of the aforementioned couple. [0016] [7] The resin layer in which two or more heights or concavo-convex sections were formed at random is formed on the glass substrate, and laminating formation of a reflecting plate, a flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer, a transparent electrode, and the orientation control film was carried out for while one by one on the aforementioned resin layer, with the electrode substrate a The liquid crystal display which another [by which laminating formation of a transparent electrode and the orientation control film was carried out on the glass substrate] electrode substrate b is arranged so that an orientation control film may counter, a liquid crystal layer is pinched among both the aforementioned substrates, and is characterized by the bird clapper.

pillar-shaped resin sections which the shading layer and the light filter are formed on the aforementioned flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer, and the thickness of the aforementioned liquid crystal layer formed on the shading layer. [0018] [9] Form a reflective film the process which forms the resin layer of a thin film in a glass-substrate side, and forms detailed heights or the concavo-convex section in this resin layer front face when much detailed heights or the concavo-convex sections have the force piston formed at random and heat and press the aforementioned resin stratification plane top, and on the aforementioned resin layer. The process which forms a flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer on this reflective film, and the process which forms a shading layer and a light-filter layer on the aforementioned flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer. The process which forms a flattening layer on the aforementioned light-filter layer, and the process which forms a transparent electrode on the aforementioned flattening layer. The electrode substrate a which is one side formed more in the process which forms the orientation control film of liquid crystal on the aforementioned transparent electrode The process of the liquid crystal display characterized by including the process

glass-substrate side, and formed the orientation control film of liquid crystal on this transparent electrode | electrode substrate b, combines so that the orientation control film of the aforementioned two-electrodes substrates a and b may counter, and fills up with and closes liquid crystal between these two-electrodes substrates.

[0019] [10] The process of the aforementioned liquid crystal display formed by an optical photopolymer or thermosetting resin heating and pressing the imprint film by which the laminating was carried out to the aforementioned glass-substrate side, and exfoliating lamination and the aforementioned macromolecule base film on the macromolecule base film with which much detailed heights or the concavo-convex sections were prepared in the aforementioned glass-substrate side at random at the formation of heights or the concavo-convex section with detailed a large number.

[0020] [11] The process of the aforementioned liquid crystal display including the process which forms two or more pillar-shaped resin sections which regulate the thickness of a liquid crystal layer on the shading layer formed on the aforementioned flattening layer.

[0021]

[Embodiments of the Invention] An example of the concrete process of the reflective color LCD panel using the

ground film for the diffuse reflection board of this invention, a diffuse reflection board with a shading layer, or diffuse reflection boards etc. is as follows. [0022] (1) much detailed heights or the concavo-convex section (pitch: -- 10-30 micrometers and height --) Or the depth : on the macromolecule base film with which 1-2 micrometers was prepared at random The imprint film which applied an optical photopolymer or thermosetting resin (thickness : 1-3 micrometers), and was dried is used, the roll laminator from the macromolecule base film which is a base material etc. -- heat (50-150 degrees C) and a pressure (1-12kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) -- in addition The process which sticks the thin film of the aforementioned optical photopolymer or thermosetting resin on a glass-substrate side (a part for 0.1-3m/l Roll speed : ), (2) -- the thin film top of the resin which has the process and the (3) aforementioned convex which exfoliate the macromolecule base film which is a base material, or irregularity -- a reflective film (aluminum --) Thin films, such as silver, thickness : The process which forms 100-300nm, the process which forms a flattening [ an insulator layer-cum-] film (thickness : 1-2 micrometers) on the (4) aforementioned reflective film, (5) The process which forms a shading film (thickness : 0.5-2 micrometers) on the aforementioned insulator layer, (6) The process which forms the light filter (thickness : 0.5-2



micrometers) of red, green, and blue on the aforementioned shading film. (7) The process which forms a flattening layer (thickness : 1-3 micrometers) on the aforementioned light filter. (8) The process which forms the ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) film (100-300nm) used as a transparent electrode on the aforementioned flattening film. While changes. (9) -- the process which forms an orientation control film (50-150nm) on the aforementioned transparent electrode -- since -- with an electrode substrate The process which forms (10) transparent electrodes on a glass substrate, the process which forms an orientation control film (50-150nm) on the (11) aforementioned transparent electrode. It combines through spacer material (a polymer bead, a silica bead, glass fiber). since -- another [ which changes ] electrode substrate -- (12) -- so that a mutual orientation control film surface may counter A liquid crystal display element is produced more at the process which encloses liquid crystal and closes the two-electrodes substrate circumference between adhesion. the process which carries out a seal, and (13) two-electrodes substrate by the sealant (what blended the above-mentioned spacer material with the epoxy resin). [0023] And the liquid crystal display of this invention is completed more at the

predetermined phase plate and a predetermined polarizing plate on the glass-substrate side in which only the transparent electrode of the (14) aforementioned liquid crystal display element was formed. TCP by which IC for a liquid crystal drive was carried in the (15) aforementioned liquid crystal display element, and the external circuit for a drive etc., and the process which includes the (16) aforementioned liquid crystal display element in a case, a frame, etc. [0024] Moreover, the 2nd feature of this invention may be changed to the macromolecule base film with which much the detailed heights or the concavo-convex sections of the above (1) were prepared at random, and the method using the force piston which makes a prototype the roller, stamper, or macromolecule sheet with which a predetermined convex or predetermined irregularity was prepared may perform it. [0025] Specifically, by applying a resin and drying on (1) glass substrate, using the above-mentioned force piston prepared at random, the detailed heights or the concavo-convex section of a process and (2) large number which forms the resin layer of a thin film (thickness : 1-3 micrometers) applies heat and a pressure to the resin layer of a thin film, carries out die pressing of the pattern of a convex or irregularity to it, and makes it it.

aforementioned (3) - (16).

[0027] The photopolymer film with which, as for this invention, the pigment (black or red, green, blue) was distributed on the macromolecule base film. The film with which the laminating of a reflective membrane layer and the resin layer was carried out (henceforth a diffuse reflection board one apparatus light-filter film). The photopolymer film with which red and the green and blue pigment were distributed on the macromolecule base film by or the thing for which the film (henceforth a light-filter film) by which the laminating was carried out is used. Since it is necessary to form neither a shading film nor a light filter in the substrate which does not form the reflecting plate and which counters while the manufacturing process is sharply reducible compared with the former, it becomes easy to form an electrode in an opposite substrate, and correction of this electrode and connection of TCP can be performed easily.

[0028] Moreover, in this invention, package formation can be carried out only by making the imprint film with which the laminating of a reflective membrane layer and a resin layer or a shading membrane layer, a reflective membrane layer, and the resin layer was beforehand carried out to the glass substrate on the macromolecule base film as the simple method of formation of a resin layer / reflective membrane layer, or a resin

layer / reflective membrane layer / shading membrane layer rival.

[0029] Moreover, low-cost-ization can be attained by the high yield -- are a detailed configuration and the repair at the time of correction of an electrode or connection of TCP becomes easy by forming a signal electrode with many electrode numbers in one electrode substrate.

[0030] Furthermore, it is also possible to form a shading layer by laminating the light-filter film with a diffuse reflection board which carried out the laminating of a reflective film and the photosensitive black film to the film which prepared the resin layer which has a convex or irregularity on the macromolecule base film one by one in a glass substrate, minding a photo mask, exposing and developing a photosensitive black film, and hardening.

[0031] Moreover, the thin film of the photopolymer (henceforth a color resist) by which the pigment of red, green, or blue was distributed on the lamination or the glass substrate in the aforementioned light-filter film, respectively is formed by the spin coat method on a glass substrate, exposure, development, and hardening are performed through a photo mask, and pattern formation of the 1st light filter is carried out. Subsequently, the 2nd and the 3rd light filter are formed similarly.

[0032] The transparent-electrode pattern which consists of an ITO film is formed

on it after forming the flattening layer which makes flat the shape of surface type of the above 1st, the 2nd, and 3rd light filters.

[0033] The orientation film (polyimide system resin) which controls the orientation of a liquid crystal molecule is formed on the aforementioned transparent electrode, rubbing of the it top can be carried out with a well-known means, and one electrode substrate can also be produced by carrying out orientation processing.

[0034] Moreover, the diffuse reflection board of this invention is that can also form \*\* by the film imprint with simple convex or irregularity etc., and it forms reflecting layers, such as aluminum and silver, in this upper surface not using the photolithography method, and can produce a built-in diffuse reflection board. Therefore, there are few processes than before and the diffuse reflection board built-in liquid crystal display of a low cost can be obtained.

[0035] By the ability having not made an electrode and a reflecting plate serve a double purpose, but having separated the electrode and the reflecting plate according to this invention Patterning of a metal electrode becomes very easy, by such composition It can form in the substrate in which the reflecting plate was formed, without reducing the voltage

substrate which counters especially, a shading film (BM), etc. to a liquid crystal layer between an electrode and a visceral-reflex board.

[0036] Furthermore, by the ability forming these light filters, BM, etc. in the substrate in which the diffuse reflection board was formed, the component of the substrate which counters decreases and it becomes as [ perform / easily / repair of the electrode formed in an opposite substrate ]. Since connection of TCP which carried IC for a liquid crystal drive since the number of electrodes carried out direct formation of the signal electrode of many [ and ] narrow pitches on the glass substrate especially, and the repair of IC become easy, it is advantageous.

[0037] Moreover, since flattening of the diffuse reflector side of a diffuse reflection board can be carried out while there are few processes, they become easy [ the repair of a glass substrate etc. ] and being able to attain low-cost-ization, if the method of sticking an imprint film is adopted as the formation method of a diffuse reflection board, improvement in the gap precision between substrates and flattening of the member formed between liquid crystal layers are realizable.

[0038] Next, the suitable reflected type liquid crystal display element for operation of this invention is explained, this invention explains the

correspondence hand held type personal computer (the hand held PC is called hereafter) of 640x240 dots of display scales (pixel pitch : 0.3mmx 0.3mm, pixel size:0.288mmx 0.288mm, screen diagonal size : 8.1 inches), and the use of a monitor etc., or reflected type STN

electrochromatic display display (only henceforth a reflective color LCD panel) to a subject.

[0039] However, since it is not dependent on the drive method of the liquid crystal of a liquid crystal display, this invention can be adapted for both an active addressing method and a passive method, and is not limited to a STN liquid crystal display method.

[0040]

[Example] [Example 1] An example of the process of the reflected type liquid crystal display element of this invention is based and explained in the type section view of drawing 1.

[0041] Process (a): The resin layer 2 0 which consists of an acrylic resin on the high polymer film 15 (thickness : micrometers [ 50 ], a crevice pitch : a polyethylene terephthalate, micrometers [ about 15 ], the crevice depth : 1.2 micrometers) from which many crevices serve as a base material formed in the front face [ epoxy system resin ] or -- an imido \*\* resin -- good and a resin layer -- photosensitivity or nonphotosensitivity -- any -- being good -- the imprint film which prepared the protection film (not

illustrating polyethylene, thickness : 6 micrometers) on the resin layer 2 is prepared after an application (thickness : 1.5 micrometers) and dryness

[0042] To a glass substrate 1 (a soda glass, board thickness:0.7mm), the roll laminator 18 (a part for 2 and feed-rate:0.5m/[ Substrate temperature : 100 degrees C, roll temperature : 100 degrees C, a roll pressure :kg / 6 //cm ]) is used, the above-mentioned imprint film is imprinted, subsequently this hardening (240 degrees C / 30 minutes) is performed, and the resin layer 2 which removes a protection film and has heights is formed.

[0043] Process (b): Form the reflective membrane layer 3 (even silver good, thickness : 100nm) of aluminum on the resin layer 2 which has much heights.

[0044] the reflective (Process c):aforementioned membrane layer 3 top -- the flattening [ an insulating layer-cum-] layer of an acrylic resin -- it takes 4 (thickness : 2 micrometers) \*\*\*\*

[0045] Process (d): Apply the photopolymer layer 5 by which black pigment was distributed on the aforementioned flattening [ an insulating layer-cum-] layer 4, through a photo mask 16, after exposing ultraviolet rays 17, develop negatives and form shading layer 5a (thickness : 1.2 micrometers) of an acrylic resin (an epoxy system resin is also good).

[0046] Process (e): The base material with which red pigments were distributed

applies the photopolymer layer 6 (thickness : 1.2 micrometers) of an acrylic resin (an epoxy system resin is also good) on the aforementioned shading layer 5a, mind a photo mask 16, and expose and develop ultraviolet rays 17.

[0047] Process (f): Coloring layer 6a of the red by the photopolymer layer 6 is formed.

[0048] It is made to be the same as that of formation of process (g):, next the

aforementioned red's coloring layer 6a.

Green coloring layer 6b. After formation

blue coloring layer 6c one by one on

aforementioned shading layer 5a and the

coloring layers 6a and 6b, and 6c The

flattening layer 7 (thickness : 2

micrometers) of an acrylic resin (an epoxy system resin is also good). A transparent

electrode 8 (thickness : an ITO film, nm

[ 260 ], the number of electrodes : 240, an

electrode pitch : micrometers [ 300 ],

electrode width of face : micrometers

[ 288 ], inter-electrode spare time :

12-micrometer scanning electrode) and

the orientation control film (thickness :

70nm) of a polyimide are formed.

[0049] Process (h) : The electrode

substrate which is one side formed by

above-mentioned (a) : (g). On a glass

substrate 10 (a soda glass, board

thickness:0.7mm), a transparent

electrode 11 (thickness : an ITO film, nm

[ 260 ], the number of electrodes : 1920,

an electrode pitch : micrometers [ 100 ],

12-micrometer signal electrode). Another

[ in\_which the orientation control film 12

(thickness : 700nm) of a polyimide was

formed ] electrode substrate is arranged

so that the mutual electrodes 8 and 11

may counter, and it is combined through

the spacer material 13 (particle size : 6

micrometers) of the polymer bead

equivalent to the thickness of liquid

crystal 14.

[0050] Subsequently, the seal of the

substrate circumference was carried out

by the sealant which blended the polymer

bead (glass fiber etc. can be used) with

the epoxy system resin, and it produced

the reflected type liquid crystal display

element by enclosing and closing liquid

crystal 14 (the liquid crystal constituent

which consists of cyano PCH and a tolan

derivative, refractive-index anisotropy

deltan:0.133, twist angle:250 degree)

between two-electrodes substrates (a

photosensitive acrylic resin or

photosensitive epoxy system resin).

[0051] In addition, although thickness

formed 100nm aluminum film in what

has been arranged at random as a

reflective film as a ground layer of a

diffuse reflection board in this example so

that interference of light might not

generate the minute convex (shape of

semi-sphere) resin of a large number with

a diameter [ of 15 micrometers ], and a

height of 1.2 micrometers, material, a

purpose.

[0052] According to this example, since a desired configuration can be formed in a resin layer in the photolithography method and equivalent precision, the diffuse reflection board by the film replica method can offer the reflective color LCD panel having this diffuse reflection board by the low cost. Moreover, by building it in, it is bright from every direction and the reflective color LCD panel of the picture of high contrast can be offered.

[0053] The reflected type liquid crystal display in which the element composition in which the light filter was formed on the reflecting plate does not have the fall of the applied voltage of liquid crystal, either can be offered by having separated the pixel electrode and the reflecting plate especially.

[0054] Moreover, a process cannot be based on the complicated photolithography method, but can form a desired pattern in an imprint film with sufficient repeatability easily by using a pattern prototype.

[0055] Moreover, electrode width of face is narrow, and in order to form the narrow signal electrode of an arrangement pitch directly on a glass substrate, mounting of TCP which carried IC for a liquid crystal drive, and correction are easy, and have the effect which improves the production yield of a liquid crystal device.

[0056] If a shading membrane layer, a

reflective membrane layer, and a resin layer use the imprint film by which the laminating was carried out one by one on the macromolecule base film which has a detailed convex or a detailed crevice further again, the front face of a coloring layer will become flat by being able to carry out the sharp reduction of the manufacturing process, and using an imprint film for a coloring layer, and the picture of high contrast with the whole uniform screen will be acquired.

[0057] In addition, adoption of the aforementioned flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer 4 and the flattening layer 7 is arbitrary according to the purpose. For example, TAB connection will become more advantageous if it forms only in an effective viewing area. [0058] Moreover, the same effect is acquired even if it arranges an insulating layer between one of transparent electrodes, and an orientation control film.

[0059] Since it is obtained only by the process of the diffuse reflection board of this invention forming in the roll, the plate, or the sheet the pattern of the convex or irregularity which serves as a prototype beforehand, and imprinting this pattern in a pellicular-resin layer, and forming a reflective film on it, what has good pattern repeatability can be obtained easily.

[0060] [Example 2] Next, an example of the process of other reflected type liquid

crystal displays of this invention is explained according to drawing 2.

[0061] Process (a): Make it dry by the spinner applying method on a glass substrate 1 (a soda glass, board thickness:0.7mm) after forming the resin layer 2 of an acrylic resin (thickness : 1.5 micrometers).

[0062] Subsequently, the shape of a plate by which a crevice or the concavo-convex section was formed on this resin layer 2 pushes, heat and a pressure 20 (temperature : degrees C [ 100 ], pressure:6 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) are applied using metal mold 19 (an illustration ellipsis, micrometers [ of crevice pitch:\*\*\*\* another places / 15 ], crevice depth:1.2micrometer), this resin layer 2 is hardened in a thermostat (240 degrees C) after imprinting in the resin layer 2 for 30 minutes, and heights are formed.

[0063] Below the process (b) was performed like the example 1, and it produced the reflected type liquid crystal display. Moreover, it is the same as an example 1 also about the ground layer of a diffuse reflection board.

[0064] In addition, although fault cannot be checked by the photolithography method if it is not after [ all ] a process end, since a predetermined crevice or the concavo-convex predetermined section is imprinted in the resin layer 2 by which the semi-cure was carried out at the early

Therefore, reproduction of a glass substrate can also be performed easily immediately and is very advantageous to low-cost-izing.

[0065] [Example 3] Next, an example of the process of other reflected type liquid crystal displays of this invention is explained according to drawing 3.

[0066] Process (a): Use a roll 21 for the resin layer 2 formed like the example 2 on the glass substrate 1, and imprint the crevice or the concavo-convex section formed in the roll front face.

[0067] Since below the following process (b) is the same as an example 2, it omits explanation. Moreover, it is the same as an example 1 also about the ground layer of a diffuse reflection board.

[0068] The feature of this example can control the configuration of heights or the concavo-convex section arbitrarily by controlling the amount of UV irradiation, or a curing temperature to the ground layer which it not only can form the ground layer for diffuse reflection boards easily, but has the heights or the concavo-convex section imprinted in the pellicular-resin layer like the photolithography method.

[0069] Moreover, there is an advantage which exfoliates and says a resin layer that reuse of a glass substrate is easy at the formation process of the resin layer 2 of having the heights or the

like the example 2 mentioned above when fault occurs.

[0070] [Example 4] Next, an example of the process of other reflected type liquid crystal displays of this invention is explained according to drawing 4.

[0071] Process (a): many crevices on the macromolecule base film 15 used in the example 1 formed in the front face The imprint film which similarly formed the resin layer 2 for the protection film (not illustrating thickness: 6 micrometers) of polyethylene on the resin layer 2 after an application (thickness: 1.5 micrometers) and dryness The roll laminator 18 is used for a glass substrate 1 like an example 1, this resin layer 2 is hardened in a thermostat (240 degrees C) after an imprint for 30 minutes, and heights are formed.

[0072] Process (b): Form the reflective membrane layer 3 like an example 1 on the resin layer 2 which has much heights.

[0073] Process (c): Carry out flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer 4 (acrylic resin or epoxy system resin, thickness: 2.0 micrometer) formation on the aforementioned reflective membrane layer 3.

[0074] Process (d): Form the photopolymer layer 5 by which the black pigment applied or laminated was distributed like an example 1 on the aforementioned flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer 4.

[0075] Process (e): Apply the

photopolymer layer 6 (base material: an acrylic resin or an epoxy system resin, thickness: 1.2 micrometers) by which red pigments were distributed on the aforementioned shading layer 5a (or lamination), mind a photo mask 16, and expose and develop ultraviolet rays 17.

[0076] Process (f): Red coloring layer 6a is formed pillar-shaped on shading layer 5a.

[0077] A transparent electrode 8 (an ITO film, thickness: 260nm, electrode: scanning electrode) and the orientation control film (thickness: 70nm) of a polyimide are formed for green coloring layer 6b and blue coloring layer 6c after formation one by one on aforementioned shading layer 5a and the coloring layers 6a and 6b, and 6c like formation of process (g); next the aforementioned red's coloring layer 6a.

[0078] Process (h): Except not using the spacer material which specifies liquid crystal thickness, like the example 1, the counterelectrode substrate has been arranged and the reflected type liquid crystal display was produced by enclosing and closing liquid crystal 14 between two-electrodes substrates. In addition, it is the same as an example 1 also about the ground layer of a diffuse reflection board.

[0079] In addition, in this example, since pillar-shaped coloring layer 6a formed on shading layer 5a prescribed the thickness of liquid crystal, without using spacer material, it is effective for a reflected type



liquid crystal display.

[0080] [Example 5] Next, an example of the process of other reflected type liquid crystal displays of this invention is explained according to drawing 5.

[0081] Process (a): Apply the resin layer 2 of an example 1 on the high polymer film 15 (a polyethylene terephthalate, thickness: 50 micrometer, micrometers [ of crevice pitch: \*\*\*\* another places / 15 ], crevice depth: 1.2 micrometer) from which many crevices serve as a base material formed in the front face (thickness : 1.5 micrometers), and prepare after dryness the imprint film which prepared the protection film (not shown) of an example 1 on the resin layer 2.

[0082] The roll laminator 18 is used for a glass substrate 1 for the above-mentioned imprint film like an example 1, this resin layer 2 is hardened in a thermostat (240 degrees C) after an imprint for 30 minutes, and heights are formed.

[0083] Process (b): Form the reflective membrane layer 3 (aluminum, silver, thickness: 100nm) on the aforementioned resin layer 2 which has heights.

[0084] Process (c): Carry out flattening [ an insulating layer-cum- ] layer 4 (acrylic resin or epoxy system resin, thickness: 2 micrometer) formation on the aforementioned reflective membrane layer 3.

[0085] Process (d): Mind [ by which the

insulating layer-cum- / layer 4 was distributed / photopolymer / 5 ] a photo mask 16, expose and develop ultraviolet rays 17, and form shading layer 5a (base material : an acrylic resin or an epoxy system resin, thickness : 1.2 micrometers).

[0086] Process (e): On the aforementioned shading layer 5a, apply or laminate the photopolymer layer 6 (base material : an acrylic resin or an epoxy system resin, thickness : 1.2 micrometers) by which red pigments were distributed mind a photo mask 16, and expose and develop ultraviolet rays 17.

[0087] Process (f): Form red coloring layer 6a pillar-shaped on shading layer 5a by the aforementioned photopolymer layer 6.

[0088] It is made to be the same as that of formation of the aforementioned red's coloring layer 6a. Process (g) : Green coloring layer 6b. The elastic layer 22 (a photopolymer, thickness: 1.2 micrometer), a transparent electrode 8 (an ITO film, thickness: 260nm scanning electrode), and the orientation control film 9 (thickness : 70nm) of a polyimide are formed in the top where formation and shading layer 5a and the coloring layers 6a, 6b, and 6c are pillar-shaped for blue coloring layer 6c.

[0089] Process (h): Like the example 1, the counterelectrode substrate has been arranged and the reflected type liquid

two-electrodes substrates. In addition, it is the same as an example 1 also about the ground layer of a diffuse reflection board.

[0090] In addition, the method of forming the pillar of the coloring layer 6 and the elastic layer 22, and specifying liquid crystal thickness on shading layer 5a, in this example is an effective means in the liquid crystal display which is not limited to this example and specifies the thickness of liquid crystal using spacer material.

[0091] Moreover, as for the pillar of the coloring layer 6 and the elastic layer 22, preparing in consideration of a screen size is desirable.

[0092] Moreover, the advantage referred to as being able to carry out the direct formation of the light filter comes out on a diffuse reflection board with drastic curtailment of a man day by using the imprint film with which the laminating of a coloring layer (color of either black, red, green and blue), a flattening membrane layer, a reflective membrane layer, and the pellicular resin layer was carried out on the base film. Moreover, if a light filter is formed on a diffuse reflection board by this method, it is effective in the ability to form the front face of a light filter evenly.

[0093] Moreover, it is advantageous in case TCP connection is made from there being no light filter in an opposite substrate. Furthermore, since flattening can be carried out, a fall and brightness

unevenness of a contrast ratio can also be prevented again.

[0094] When forming a light filter on the above-mentioned diffuse reflection board, it is not limited to the above-mentioned method, but a pigment resist, an imprint film, etc. may be used and formed on a diffuse reflection board.

[0095] Moreover, when the photopolymer which distributed the color with this black coloring layer etc. is used, patterning can be transparent, the narrow shading layer of \*\*\*\* and line breadth can form a coloring layer which is black-ized by the chemical reaction by heating after that, and the reflected type liquid crystal display of a high numerical aperture (bright) can be offered.

[0096] Furthermore, by arranging the resin layer which has heights or the concavo-convex section only to an effective viewing area, since the terminal area of a transparent electrode can be formed on a direct glass substrate, TAB connection becomes advantageous.

[0097] [Example 6] Next, an example of the process of other reflected type liquid crystal displays of this invention is explained according to drawing 6.

[0098] Process (a): Prepare the imprint film which comes to arrange a protection film the resin layer 2 and on it on the high polymer film 15 of the polyethylene terephthalate used in the example 1.

[0099] The roll laminator 18 is used for a glass substrate 1 for the above-mentioned

imprint film, the aforementioned resin layer 2 is hardened in a thermostat (240 degrees C) after an imprint on the same conditions as an example 1 for 30 minutes, and the resin layer 2 which has heights is formed.

[0100] Process (b): Form the reflective membrane layer 3 (100nm) of aluminum on the resin layer 2 which has much heights.

[0101] Process (c): Form the flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer 4 (thickness : 2 micrometers) of an acrylic resin on the above-mentioned reflective membrane layer 3.

[0102] Process (d): While formed the ITO transparent electrode 8 (nm [ 260 ], signal electrode) and the orientation control film 9 (70nm) of a polyimide system resin on the above-mentioned flattening [an insulating layer-cum-] layer 4, and the electrode substrate was produced.

[0103] The spin coat of the black photopolymer layer 5 which consists of an acrylic resin which distributed black pigment on process (e); next another glass substrate 10 (soda glass with a thickness of 0.7mm) is carried out, and ultraviolet radiation 23 is exposed through a photo mask 24.

[0104] Process (f): Form shading layer 5a (thickness : 1.2 micrometers) by developing negatives.

1.2 micrometers) of the acrylic resin with which red pigments were distributed on the above-mentioned shading layer 5a (or lamination), mind a photo mask 24, and expose and develop ultraviolet radiation 17.

[0106] Process (h): Form red coloring layer 6a among shading layer 5a.

[0107] Process (i): At the same process as red coloring layer 6a, form green coloring layer 6b and blue coloring layer 6c, and form the flattening layer 7 (an acrylic resin or an epoxy system resin thickness:2micrometer), the ITO transparent electrode 8 (nm [ 260 ], scanning electrode), and the orientation control film 12 (a polyimide system resin, 70nm) on it.

[0108] The aforementioned process (a) Opposite arrangement of the orientation control film 9 side and the 12 sides is carried out for the electrode substrate [which was obtained by - (d) ] 1 and aforementioned (process e) substrate [electrode ] 10 top by - (i). It pastes up, the sealant which combined through the spacer material 13 (polymer bead), and used the substrate circumference in the example 1 -- a seal -- The reflected type liquid crystal display element was produced by closing (photosensitive acrylic resin) after enclosing the liquid crystal 14 (Cyano PCH and the liquid crystal constituent of a tolan derivative).

example 1 between two-electrodes substrates.

[0109] In addition, although it has arranged at random as a ground layer of a diffuse reflection board so that interference of light may not generate minute convex (15 micrometer x height [A diameter / The shape of a semi-sphere : ] of \*\*\*\* another places 1.2 micrometers), and the ARUMIUMU reflective film (100nm) was formed on it in this example, a minute convex material, a configuration, a size, etc. can be chosen according to the purpose.

[0110] By having formed the light filter and the diffuse reflection board in another glass substrate, this example can divert the light-filter substrate for penetrated type liquid crystal display elements, and can obtain the reflective color LCD panel of a low cost.

[0111] [Example 7] An example of the active-matrix drive type liquid crystal display equipped with TFT (TFT) is explained according to drawing 7.

[0112] As one electrode substrate, an imprint film is used like an example 1, to a glass substrate 1 (alkali-free-glass board with a thickness of 0.7mm) The process (a) It has the heights of detailed a large number formed by - (g), and what has the flattening layer 7, the ITO transparent electrode (common electrode) 8, and the orientation control film 9 on shading layer 5a, red coloring layer 6a, green coloring layer 6b, blue coloring

layer 6c, and shading layer 5a and the coloring layers 6a and 6b and 6c was used.

[0113] As another electrode substrate, that by which the gate electrode 81, the storage-capacitance electrode 82, an insulator layer 83, the amorphous silicon channel layer 84, the drain electrode 85, the source electrode 86, the pixel electrode (transparent electrode) 87, and the orientation control film 9 were formed on the glass substrate 80 (alkali-free-glass board with a thickness of 0.7mm) was used.

[0114] It has arranged so that the electrodes 8 and 87 of the above-mentioned two-electrodes substrate may counter, and it combined through the spacer material (illustration ellipsis) which regulates the thickness of liquid crystal, the substrate circumference was pasted up by the sealant (illustration ellipsis), and the TN type liquid crystal 14 was enclosed between two-electrodes substrates.

[0115] While having arranged 1/4 wavelength plate 90 and the polarizing plate 91 on the outside of the above-mentioned glass substrate 80, the power circuit, the drive circuit, the control circuit (illustration ellipsis), etc. were equipped, and the reflective color LCD panel was produced.

[0116] The reflective color LCD panel by this example does not have the factor which the formation process of a concavo-convex resin film or a reflective

film by the photolithography method is [ factor ] unnecessary, and reduces the yield of the substrate by the side of a transistor (80) on TFT conventionally like elegance, either, therefore can plan a low cost.

[0117] The TFT formation substrate used for the mainstream penetrated type electrochromatic display device further again now can be used as it is. Moreover, since this article is the method which is made to rotate 90 degrees by 1/4 wavelength plate which prepared the reflected light from metal electrodes, such as a gate electrode and a drain electrode, in the bottom of a polarizing plate, and is absorbed with a polarizing plate, the fall of the contrast by the reflected light from a metal electrode does not arise.

[0118] In addition, although the active matrix liquid crystal display device of a vertical electric-field method explained in this example, the same effect is acquired also in the active-matrix liquid crystal display element of a horizontal electric-field method. When applying to this element of this horizontal electric-field method, it is effective to form a flattening film on a light filter. It is desirable to also form the flattening film using an imprint film.

[0119] [Example 8] Next, an example of the reflective color LCD panel of this

[0120] On the glass substrate of the direction which does not form the reflecting plate of the reflected type liquid crystal display element 30, while connecting the printed-circuit board 35 which carried the tape career package 34, a power circuit, a control circuit, etc., which carried the liquid crystal driver integrated circuit to the reflective color LCD panel 40 which has arranged phase plates 31 and 32 and the polarizing plate 33, it united with drawing 8 using the resin case and the metal frame (illustration abbreviation).

[0121] Thus, low-cost-ization which it is bright even if it sees the produced reflective color LCD panel from which direction, the picture of high contrast is acquired, and is not in the former was able to be attained.

[0122] The measuring method of the reflection property of the reflective color LCD panel of this invention is shown in drawing 9, and the typical reflection property is shown in drawing 10.

[0123] The reflection property measuring method shown in drawing 9 detects the scattered light 42 of the incident light 41 to a reflective color LCD panel 40 using the photomultiplier 43 fixed above the above-mentioned reflective color LCD panel 40.

[0124] moreover, drawing 10 is the graph of an example of the reflection property

light 42, leaning theta to the incident angle of  $60^\circ$  to the normal of a reflective color LCD panel 40

[0125] In drawing 10, a dotted line 70 shows the property of the reflective color LCD panel which equipped the bottom of a polarizing plate 33 or phase plates 31 and 32 with the light-scattering film with the element composition of drawing 6, using a specular reflection board as a reflecting plate.

[0126] A dashed line 60 shows the property of the reflective color LCD panel having the diffuse reflection board of an imprint film method using the base film used as the temporary support pair which formed detailed irregularity by sandblasting processing.

[0127] And a solid line 50 shows the property of the reflective color LCD panel having the diffuse reflection board which has arranged the salient of the shape of a semi-sphere as shown in drawing 11 at random.

[0128] Not to mention the diffuse reflection board of the imprint film method of a salient of the shape of a semi-sphere as shown in drawing 11, also with the diffuse reflection board of an imprint film method using the base film which carried out sandblasting processing, from drawing 10, the luminosity of about 4 times or more was obtained compared with the method with which theta combined the specular reflection board and the light-scattering

film, and the effectiveness has been checked as an object for reflected type liquid crystal displays at the angle of  $40^\circ$  from it.

[0129] Moreover, the quality of image of the reflected type liquid crystal display of this example has also checked that it was it of the conventional reflected type liquid crystal display having the diffuse reflection board formed by the photolithography method, and more than equivalent.

[0130] this invention is producing many panels from one glass substrate, and it is extremely excellent also from the financial side, such as thinning of flat nature and a black filter, etc. and effective use of coloured-film material, while it is suitable for the enlargement of glass-substrate size which attains low-cost-ization.

[0131] Therefore, this invention is effective in the liquid crystal display carried in the hand held PC, Note PC, the mini-note PC, a television receiver, a personal digital assistant (PDA), etc. excellent in portability, and the large-sized liquid crystal display for monitors.

[0132] The technique of an effect of not using the spacer material of this invention is remarkable in the big screen liquid crystal display which uniform image display cannot obtain especially easily in respect of quality of image.

[0133] In addition, this invention does not

offer the liquid crystal display with which the light filter is formed without reducing the voltage impressed to a liquid crystal layer the liquid crystal display which can form an electrode on a built-in reflecting plate or a viscous diffuse reflection board, and on a built-in reflecting plate or a viscous diffuse reflection board, and it is not limited to means of displaying etc.

[0134]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, even if it can form the built-in diffuse reflection board which are arbitrary configurations easily and established the concavo-convex field with sufficient repeatability and sees it from which direction by (1) imprint film method or the force piston method, a bright reflected type liquid crystal display can be obtained by the low cost.

[0135] (2) Since a reflecting plate and a light filter can be arranged to the same substrate, a liquid crystal display element can be produced by the high yield, and a raise in contrast, a raise in permeability, and the reflected type liquid crystal display of a uniform display property can be obtained by the low cost.

[0136] (3) Since liquid crystal thickness can also be specified without using spacer material, the reflected type and penetrated type liquid crystal display of a picture excellent in homogeneity can be obtained by the low cost.

and coloring), and as compared with a liquefied resist or a color resist, there is little futility and it is effective in low-cost-izing.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the type section view of the manufacturing process of the reflective color LCD panel of an example 1.

[Drawing 2] It is the type section view of the manufacturing process of the reflective color LCD panel of an example 2.

[Drawing 3] It is the type section view of the manufacturing process of the reflective color LCD panel of an example 3.

[Drawing 4] It is the type section view of the manufacturing process of the reflective color LCD panel of an example 4.

[Drawing 5] It is the type section view of the manufacturing process of the reflective color LCD panel of an example 5.

[Drawing 6] It is the type section view showing the composition of the reflective color LCD panel by this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the type section view showing the composition of the active-matrix drive type liquid crystal

showing the composition of the reflective color LCD panel by this invention.

[Drawing 9] It is the \*\* type perspective diagram showing the measuring method of the reflection property of a reflective color LCD panel.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows an example of the reflection property of a reflective color LCD panel.

[Drawing 11] It is the type section view showing the configuration and composition size of a spherical salient of a diffuse reflection board of this invention.

#### [Description of Notations]

1 10 [ -- A reflective film, 4 / -- Flattening / an insulating layer-cum-/ layer, ] -- A glass substrate, 2 -- A resin layer, 3 5 [ -- A coloring photopolymer layer, 6a, 6b, 6c / -- Coloring filter layer, ] -- A black photopolymer layer, 5a -- A shading layer, 6 7 [ -- An orientation control film, 13 / -- Spacer material, ] -- 8 A flattening layer, 11 -- 9 A transparent electrode, 12 14 [ -- A photo mask, 17 / -- Ultraviolet radiation, ] -- Liquid crystal, 15 -- A high polymer film, 16 18 [ -- Heat and a pressure, ] -- A roll laminator, 19 -- The shape of a plate pushes and it is metal mold and 20, 21 [ -- Reflected type liquid crystal display element, ] -- A roll-like force piston, 22 -- An elastic layer, 30 31 32 [ -- Tape career package, ] -- A phase plate, 33 -- A polarizing plate, 34 35 [ -- Photomultiplier, ] -- A printed-circuit board, 40 -- A reflective color LCD panel, 43 41 [ -- A glass substrate, 81 / -- A gate

electrode, 82 / -- A storage-capacitance electrode, 83 / -- An insulator layer, 84 / -- An amorphous silicon channel layer, 85 / -- A drain electrode, 86 / -- A source electrode, 87 / -- Pixel electrode, ] -- An incident light, 42 -- The scattered light, 80



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(54) 【発明の名称】 拡散反射板とそれを用いた液晶表示装置およびその製法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 どの方向から見ても明るく、高コントラストの画像が得られる低コストの液晶表示装置の提供にある。

【解決手段】 ガラス基板上に複数の凸部あるいは凹部がランダムに形成された樹脂層が形成されており、該樹脂層上に反射板、絶縁層兼平坦化層、透明電極および配向制御膜が順次積層形成された一方の電極基板上、ガラス基板上に透明電極と配向制御膜が積層形成されたもう一方の電極基板とが配向制御膜が対向するよう配置されており、前記両基板間に液晶層が挟持されてなる液晶表示装置。

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板と、その基板の上に形成されている凹凸を有する薄膜層と、この凹凸を有する薄膜層の上に形成されている反射層を有する拡散反射板であって、前記薄膜層と前記反射層とは予め一体形成された層であることを特徴とする拡散反射板。

【請求項2】 前記薄膜層と前記反射層との間には両者を接着する接着層を有する請求項1に記載の拡散反射板。

【請求項3】 基板と、この基板の上に転写フィルムにより転写、接着された拡散反射層を有することを特徴とする拡散反射板。

【請求項4】 基板と、その基板の上に形成されている凹凸を有する薄膜層と、この凹凸を有する薄膜層の上に形成されている反射層と、その反射層の上に形成されている平坦化層を有する拡散反射板であって、前記薄膜層と前記反射層とは予め一体形成された層であり、前記薄膜層と前記基板とは接着層により接着されていることを特徴とする拡散反射板。

【請求項5】 前記薄膜層は前記接着層を兼ねている請求項4に記載の拡散反射板。

【請求項6】 一対の基板と、この一対の基板に扶持された液晶層を有し、前記一対の基板の一方の基板の上に形成されている接着層と、この接着層の上に形成されている凹凸を有する薄膜層と、この凹凸を有する薄膜層の上に形成されている反射層と、この反射層の上に形成されている平坦化層と、この平坦化層と前記一対の基板の他方の基板との間に前記液晶層に電界を生じさせる電極構造を有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項7】 ガラス基板上に複数の凸部あるいは凹部がランダムに形成された樹脂層が形成されており、前記樹脂層上に反射板、絶縁層兼平坦化層、透明電極および配向制御膜が順次積層形成された一方の電極基板aと、ガラス基板上に透明電極と配向制御膜が積層形成されたもう一方の電極基板bとが配向制御膜が対向するよう配置されており、前記両電極基板a、b間に液晶層が扶持されてなることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項8】 前記絶縁層兼平坦化層上に遮光層とカラーフィルタとが形成されており、前記液晶層の厚みが、遮光層上に形成した複数の柱状樹脂部によって規制されている請求項7に記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項9】 ガラス基板面に薄膜の樹脂層を形成し、多数の微細な凸部あるいは凹凸部がランダムに形成された押し型をもって前記樹脂層面上を加熱、押圧することにより該樹脂層表面に微細な凸部あるいは凹凸部を形成する工程と、

前記樹脂層上に反射膜を形成し、該反射膜上に絶縁層兼平坦化層を形成する工程と、

前記絶縁層兼平坦化層上に遮光層およびカラーフィルタ層を形成する工程と、

前記カラーフィルタ層上に平坦化層を形成する工程と、前記平坦化層上に透明電極を形成する工程と、

前記透明電極上に液晶の配向制御膜を形成する工程、により形成した一方の電極基板aと、

ガラス基板面に透明電極を形成し、該透明電極上に液晶の配向制御膜を形成したもう一方の電極基板bとを配置し、

前記両電極基板a、bの配向制御膜が対向するよう組合せ、該両電極基板間に液晶を充填、封止する工程を含むことを特徴とする液晶表示装置の製法。

【請求項10】 前記ガラス基板面に多数の微細な凸部あるいは凹凸部の形成に、多数の微細な凸部あるいは凹凸部がランダムに設けられた高分子ハーフフィルム上に、光感光性樹脂または熱硬化性樹脂が積層された転写フィルムを前記ガラス基板面に加熱、押圧して貼り合わせ、前記高分子ハーフフィルムを剥離することで形成する請求項9に記載の液晶表示装置の製法。

【請求項11】 前記平坦化層上に形成した遮光層上に、液晶層の厚みを規制する複数の柱状樹脂部を形成する工程を含む請求項9または10に記載の液晶表示装置の製法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は液晶表示装置に係り、特に反射型カラー表示に有効な機能を備えた反射板内蔵型の液晶表示装置およびその製法に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来の反射型カラー液晶表示装置として、特開平3-223715号、特開平5-80327号、特開平4-243226号公報等に表示されるように、反射膜下の形状を凹凸にすることにより、内蔵の拡散反射膜を簡易に製造する方法が提案されている。

【0003】これらの方法は、(1)すりガラス表面にアルミ薄膜を設けたもの、(2)反射電極と熱膨張率の異なる薄膜層とを2層構造にするもの、(3)樹脂で形成された多数の微細な凸部上に反射膜を設けたもので、これらはいずれも反射板と電極を兼用したものである。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来技術の(1)は、サンドブラスト等でガラス基板面に微細な凹凸を形成する、(2)は、反射膜と反射膜下に形成された樹脂との熱膨張係数の違いで生じる応力により反射膜表面に微細な凹凸を形成するものである。

【0005】また、これらの反射膜はいずれもパターンニングされ、反射板と電極とを兼用している。

【0006】しかし、これらの方法では、

- ① 微細凹凸パターン化の再現性が悪い、
  - ② 反射膜のパターン化が困難、
  - ③ 反射膜上にカラーフィルタを形成することが困難、
- 等の課題を有していた。

【0007】また、上記従来技術(3)は、感光性樹脂を用いてフォトリソグラフィ法で形成するため、作製プロセスが複雑でその工程が多く、コスト高となると云う問題がある。さらに、反射板が電極を兼ねているので、反射板上にカラーフィルタを形成する素子構成では、液

品に印加される電圧が低下すると云う課題も有していた。

【0008】さらに、上記従来技術(2)、(3)では、電極端子下に樹脂層があるため、液晶ドライバICを搭載したテープ・キャリア・パッケージ(以下、TCDPと云う)を、導電性フィルムを介して加熱、加圧する接続工程において、接続不良の要因となり、電極端子部で膜剥離等が起こり易く、また、再接続が困難と云う課題も有していた。

【0009】本発明の目的は、上記課題を解決した拡散反射板とそれを用いた液晶表示装置、並びに、該液晶表示装置の製法を提供することにある。

【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】「1」 基板と、その基板の上に形成されている凹部を有する薄膜層と、この凹部を有する薄膜層の上に形成されている反射層を有する拡散反射板であって、前記薄膜層と前記反射層とは予め一体形成された層であることを特徴とする拡散反射板。

【0011】「2」 前記薄膜層と前記反射層との間には両者を接着する接着層を有する前記の拡散反射板。

【0012】「3」 基板と、この基板の上に転写フィルムにより転写、接着された拡散反射層を有することを特徴とする拡散反射板。

【0013】「4」 基板と、その基板の上に形成されている凹部を有する薄膜層と、この凹部を有する薄膜層の上に形成されている反射層と、その反射層の上に形成されている平坦化層を有する拡散反射板であって、前記薄膜層と前記反射層とは予め一体形成された層であり、前記薄膜層と前記基板とは接着層により接着されていることを特徴とする拡散反射板。

【0014】「5」 前記薄膜層は前記接着層を兼ねている前記の拡散反射板。

【0015】「6」 一對の基板と、この一對の基板に挟持された液晶層を有し、前記一對の基板の一方の基板の上に形成されている接着層と、この接着層の上に形成

【0016】「7」 ガラス基板上に複数の凹部あるいは凹凹部がランダムに形成された樹脂層が形成されており、前記樹脂層上に反射板・絶縁層兼平坦化層、透明電極および配向制御膜が順次積層形成された一方の電極基板aと、ガラス基板上に透明電極と配向制御膜が積層形成されたもう一方の電極基板bとが配向制御膜が対向するように配置されており、前記両基板間に液晶層が挟持されてなることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【0017】「8」 前記絶縁層兼平坦化層上に遮光層とカラーフィルタとが形成されており、前記液晶層の厚みが、遮光層上に形成した複数の柱状樹脂部によって規制されている前記の液晶表示装置。

【0018】「9」 ガラス基板面に薄膜の樹脂層を形成し、多数の微細な凹部あるいは凹凹部がランダムに形成された押し型をもって前記樹脂層面上を加熱、押圧することにより該樹脂層表面に微細な凹部あるいは凹凹部を形成する工程と、前記樹脂層上に反射膜を形成し、該反射膜上に絶縁層兼平坦化層を形成する工程と、前記絶縁層兼平坦化層上に遮光層およびカラーフィルタ層を形成する工程と、前記カラーフィルタ層上に平坦化層を形成する工程と、前記平坦化層上に透明電極を形成する工程と、前記透明電極上に液晶の配向制御膜を形成する工程、により形成した一方の電極基板aと、ガラス基板面に透明電極を形成し、該透明電極上に液晶の配向制御膜を形成したもう一方の電極基板bとを配置し、前記両電極基板a、bの配向制御膜が対向するように組合せ、該両電極基板間に液晶を充填、封止する工程を含むことを特徴とする液晶表示装置の製法。

【0019】「10」 前記ガラス基板面に多数の微細な凹部あるいは凹凹部の形成に、多数の微細な凹部あるいは凹凹部がランダムに設けられた高分子ベースフィルム上に、光感光性樹脂または熱硬化性樹脂が積層された転写フィルムを前記ガラス基板面に加熱、押圧して貼り合わせ、前記高分子ベースフィルムを剥離することで形成する前記の液晶表示装置の製法。

【0020】「11」 前記平坦化層上に形成した遮光層上に、液晶層の厚みを規制する複数の柱状樹脂部を形成する工程を含む前記の液晶表示装置の製法。

【0021】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の拡散反射板・遮光層付き拡散反射板または拡散反射板用下地フィルム等を用いた反射型カラー液晶表示装置の具体的な製法の一例は次のとおりである。

【0022】(1) 多数の微細な凹部あるいは凹凹部(ピッチ:10~30 $\mu$ m、高さ、または、深さ:1~

m<sup>2</sup>)を加えて、前記感光性樹脂または熱硬化性樹脂の薄膜をガラス基板面に貼り合わせる(ロール速度:0.1~3m/分)工程、(2)支持体である高分子ベースフィルムを剥離する工程、(3)前記凹あるいは凹凸を有する樹脂の薄膜上に反射膜(アルミニウム、銀等の薄膜、膜厚:100~300nm)を形成する工程、

(4)前記反射膜上に絶縁膜兼平坦化膜(膜厚:1~2μm)を形成する工程、(5)前記絶縁膜上に遮光膜(膜厚:0.5~2μm)を形成する工程、(6)前記遮光膜上に赤、緑および青のカラーフィルタ(膜厚:0.5~2μm)を形成する工程、(7)前記カラーフィルタ上に平坦化層(膜厚:1~3μm)を形成する工程、(8)前記平坦化膜上に透明電極となるITO(Indium Tin Oxide)膜(100~300nm)を形成する工程、(9)前記透明電極上に配向制御膜(50~150nm)を形成する工程、から成る一方の電極基板と、ガラス基板上に、(10)透明電極を形成する工程、(11)前記透明電極上に配向制御膜(50~150nm)を形成する工程、から成るもう一方の電極基板とを、(12)互いの配向制御膜面が対向するようにスリット材(ポリイミド系、シリコーン系、ガラス繊維)を介して組合せ、両電極基板周辺をシリコン樹脂に上記スリット材を配合したものにて接着、シリコンする工程、(13)両電極基板間に液晶を封入、封止する工程、により液晶表示素子を作製する。

【0023】そして、(14)前記液晶表示素子の透明電極のみを形成したガラス基板面に、所定の位相板と偏光板を貼り合わせる工程、(15)前記液晶表示素子に液晶駆動用ICが搭載されたTCPおよび駆動用外部回路との接続端子等を接続する工程、(16)前記液晶表示素子をケース、フレーム等に組込む工程、により本発明の液晶表示装置が完成する。

【0024】また、本発明の第2の特徴は、前記(1)の多数の微細な凹部あるいは凹凸部がランダムに設けられた高分子ベースフィルムに替えて、所定の凹または凹凸が設けられたローラー、スタンパーあるいは高分子シートを原型とする押し型を用いる方式で行ってもよい。

【0025】具体的には、(1)ガラス基板に樹脂を塗布、乾燥することで薄膜(膜厚:1~3μm)の樹脂層を形成する工程、(2)多数の微細な凹部あるいは凹凸部がランダムに設けられた上記の押し型を用い、薄膜の樹脂層に凹あるいは凹凸のパターンを熱と圧力を加えて型押しする。

【0026】そして、以下の工程は前記(3)~(16)に記載の工程と同様である。

【0027】本発明は、高分子ベースフィルム上に顔料(黒あるいは赤、緑、青)が分散された感光性樹脂膜、反射膜層、樹脂層が積層されたフィルム(以下、拡散反射板一体型カラーフィルタフィルムと云う)、あるいは、高分子ベースフィルム上に赤色、緑色、青色の顔料

が分散された感光性樹脂膜が積層されたフィルム(以下、カラーフィルタフィルムと云う)を用いることで、従来に比べ大幅にその製造工程を削減することができると共に、反射板を形成していない対向する基板に遮光膜やカラーフィルタ等を形成しないで済むことから、対向基板に電極を形成することが容易になり、この電極の修正やTCPの接続が容易にできる。

【0028】また、本発明において、ガラス基板に樹脂層、反射膜層、または、樹脂層、反射膜層、遮光膜層の形成の簡便な方法としては、予め、高分子ベースフィルム上に反射膜層および樹脂層、あるいは、遮光膜層、反射膜層および樹脂層が積層された転写フィルムを張り合わせるだけで一括形成することができる。

【0029】また、微細形状で、かつ、電極本数の多い信号電極を、一方の電極基板に形成することにより、電極の修正やTCPの接続時のリワークが容易になる等、高歩留まりで低コスト化を図ることができる。

【0030】さらに、高分子ベースフィルム上に凹あるいは凹凸を有する樹脂層を設けたフィルムに、反射フィルム、感光性黒色フィルムを順次積層した拡散反射板付きカラーフィルタフィルムをガラス基板にラミネートし、感光性黒色フィルムをフォトマスクを介して露光、現像し、硬化することによって遮光層を形成することも可能である。

【0031】また、ガラス基板に前記カラーフィルタフィルムをラミネート、または、ガラス基板に赤、緑または青の顔料がそれぞれ分散された感光性樹脂(以下、カラーレジストと云う)の薄膜をスピンコート法により形成し、フォトマスクを介して露光、現像および硬化を行い、第1のカラーフィルタをパターン形成する。次いで、同様にして第2、第3のカラーフィルタを形成する。

【0032】上記第1、第2および第3のカラーフィルタの表面形状を平坦にする平坦化層を形成後、その上にITO膜からなる透明電極パターンを形成する。

【0033】前記透明電極上に液晶分子の配向を制御する配向膜(ポリイミド系樹脂)を形成し、その上を公知の手段でラビングし配向処理することで、一方の電極基板を作製することもできる。

【0034】また、本発明の拡散反射板は、フォトリソグラフィ法を用いる凹あるいは凹凸が簡便なフィルム転写等により形成でき、この上面にアルミニウム、銀等の反射層を形成することで、内蔵型拡散反射板が作製できる。従って、従来よりも工程が少なく、低コストの拡散反射板内蔵型の液晶表示装置を得ることができる。

【0035】本発明によれば、電極と反射板とを兼用せず、電極と反射板とを分離することができたことにより、全属電極のパターンニングが極めて容易となり、このような構成により、電極と内蔵反射板との間に他の構成要素、特に、対向する基板に形成していたカラーフィル



mアルミニウム膜を形成したが、凸状樹脂の材料、形状および大きさ等は、目的に応じて選択することができる。

【0052】本実施例によれば、フォトリソグラフィ法と同等精度で形成できるので、該拡散反射板を内蔵した反射型カラー液晶表示装置を低コストで提供できる。また、それを内蔵することにより、どの方向からでも明るく、高コントラストの画像の反射型カラー液晶表示装置を提供することができる。

【0053】特に、画素電極と反射板を分離したことで、反射板上にカラーフィルタを形成した素子構成でも、液晶の印加電圧の低下がない反射型液晶表示装置を提供することができる。

【0054】また、製法が複雑なフォトリソグラフィ法によらず、パターン原型を用いることで転写フィルムに所望のパターンを再現性よく容易に形成することができる。

【0055】また、電極幅が狭く、配置ピッチの狭い信号電極をガラス基板上に直接形成するため、液晶駆動用ICを搭載したICPの実装、並びに、修正が容易で、液晶素子の作製歩留まりを向上する効果もある。

【0056】さらにまた、微細な凸または凹部を有する高分子ベースフィルム上に遮光膜層、反射膜層、樹脂層が順次積層された転写フィルムを使用すれば、製造工程を大幅低減でき、また、着色層に転写フィルムを用いることで着色層の表面が平坦となり、表示部全体が均一で高コントラストの画像が得られる。

【0057】なお、前記絶縁層兼平坦化層4および平坦化層7の採用は目的に合わせて任意である。例えば、有効表示領域のみに形成すれば、TAB接続がより有利になる。

【0058】また、いずれか一方の透明電極と配向制御膜の間に絶縁層を配置しても同様の効果が得られる。

【0059】本発明の拡散反射板の製法はロール、プレートあるいはシートに、予め原型となる凸または凹凸のパターンを形成しておき、該パターンを薄膜樹脂層に転写し、その上に反射膜を形成するだけで得られるので、パターン再現性のよいものを容易に得ることができる。

【0060】〔実施例2〕次に、本発明の他の反射型液晶表示装置の製法の一例を図2に従って説明する。

【0061】工程(a)：ガラス基板1（ソーダガラス、板厚：0.7mm）上にスピリター塗布法によりアクリル系樹脂の樹脂層2を形成（膜厚：1.5μm）後、乾燥させる。

【0062】次いで、該樹脂層2上に、凹部あるいは凹凸部が形成されたプレート状の押し金型19（図示省略、凹部ピッチおよび約15μm、凹部深さ：1.2μm）を用いて熱及び圧力20（温度：100℃、圧力：6kg/cm<sup>2</sup>）を加え、樹脂層2に転写後、該樹脂層

2を恒温槽中（240℃）で30分硬化し、凸部を形成する。

【0063】工程(b)以下は、実施例1と同様に行い、反射型液晶表示装置を作製した。また、拡散反射板の下地層についても実施例1と同じである。

【0064】なお、フォトリソグラフィ法では全工程終了後でなければ不具合を確認できないが、本実施例によれば、初期の工程(a)でセミ・キュアされた樹脂層2に所定の凹部または凹凸部を転写するので、不具合の確認を直ちに行うことができる。従って、ガラス基板の再生も直ちに容易に行うことができ、低コスト化に極めて有利である。

【0065】〔実施例3〕次に、本発明の他の反射型液晶表示装置の製法の一例を図3に従って説明する。

【0066】工程(a)：ガラス基板1上に実施例2と同様にして形成した樹脂層2に、ロール21を用いて、ロール表面に形成された凹部あるいは凹凸部を転写する。

【0067】次の工程(b)以下は、実施例2と同様であるので説明を省略する。また、拡散反射板の下地層についても実施例1と同じである。

【0068】本実施例の特徴は、簡単に拡散反射板用の下地層が形成できるだけでなく、フォトリソグラフィ法と同様に、薄膜樹脂層に転写した凸部または凹凸部を有する下地層へ、紫外線照射量あるいは硬化温度等を制御することにより、凸部または凹凸部の形状を任意に制御することができる。

【0069】また、前述した実施例2と同様、拡散反射板の下地層となる凸部あるいは凹凸部を有する樹脂層2の形成工程で、不具合が発生した場合は、樹脂層を剝離してガラス基板の再利用が容易であるという利点がある。

【0070】〔実施例4〕次に、本発明の他の反射型液晶表示装置の製法の一例を図4に従って説明する。

【0071】工程(a)：多数の凹部が表面に形成された実施例1で用いた高分子ベースフィルム15上に、同じ樹脂層2を塗布（膜厚：1.5μm）、乾燥後、樹脂層2上にポリエチレンの保護フィルム（図示せず、膜厚：6μm）を設けた転写フィルムを、実施例1と同様にガラス基板1にロールラミネータ18を用いて転写後、該樹脂層2を恒温槽中（240℃）で30分硬化し、凸部を形成する。

【0072】工程(b)：多数の凸部を有する樹脂層2上に反射膜層3を実施例1と同様に形成する。

【0073】工程(c)：前記反射膜層3上に絶縁層兼平坦化層4（アクリル系樹脂またはエポキシ系樹脂、膜厚：2.0μm）形成する

【0074】工程(d)：前記絶縁層兼平坦化層4上に塗布あるいはラミネートした黒色顔料が分散された感光性樹脂層5を実施例1と同様にして形成する。

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【0075】工程(e)：前記遮光層5a上に赤色顔料が分散された感光性樹脂層6(母材：アクリル系樹脂またはエポキシ樹脂、膜厚：1.2 $\mu$ m)を塗布(あるいはラミネート)し、フォトマスク16を介して紫外線17を露光、現像する。

【0076】工程(f)：赤の着色層6aが遮光層5a上に柱状に形成される。

【0077】工程(g)：次に、前記赤の着色層6aの形成と同様にして、緑の着色層6b、青の着色層6cを順次形成後、前記遮光層5a、および、着色層6a、6b、6c上に透明電極8(ITO膜、膜厚：260nm、電極・走査電極)、ポリイミドの配向制御膜9(膜厚：70nm)を形成する。

【0078】工程(h)：液晶厚みを規定するSpacer材を使用しない以外は実施例1と同様にして、対向電極基板を配置し、両電極基板間に液晶14を封入、封止することにより反射型液晶表示装置を作製した。なお、拡散反射板の下地層についても実施例1と同じである。

【0079】なお、本実施例では、Spacer材を用いずに、遮光層5a上に形成した柱状の着色層6aにより液晶の厚みを規定したので、反射型液晶表示装置によって有効である。

【0080】〔実施例5〕次に、本発明の他の反射型液晶表示装置の製法の一例を図5に従い説明する。

【0081】工程(a)：多数の凹部が表面に形成された支持体となる高分子フィルム15(ポリエチレンテレフタレート、膜厚：50 $\mu$ m、凹部ピッチ：およそ15 $\mu$ m、凹部深さ：1.2 $\mu$ m)上に実施例1の樹脂層2を塗布(膜厚：1.5 $\mu$ m)し、乾燥後、樹脂層2上に実施例1の保護フィルム(図示せず)を設けた転写フイルムを用意する。

【0082】上記転写フイルムを実施例1と同様にガラス基板1にロールラミネータ18を用いて転写後、該樹脂層2を恒温槽中(240℃)で30分硬化し、凸部を形成する。

【0083】工程(b)：凸部を有する前記樹脂層2上に反射膜層3(アルミナ薄膜、銀、膜厚：100nm)を形成する。

【0084】工程(c)：前記反射膜層3上に絶縁層兼平坦化層4(アクリル系樹脂またはエポキシ樹脂、膜厚：2 $\mu$ m)を形成する。

【0085】工程(d)：前記絶縁層兼平坦化層4上に塗布あるいはラミネートした黒色顔料が分散された感光性樹脂層5にフォトマスク16を介して紫外線17を露光、現像して遮光層5a(母材：アクリル系樹脂または

を露光・現像する。

【0087】工程(f)：前記感光性樹脂層6により、赤の着色層6aを遮光層5a上に柱状に形成する。

【0088】工程(g)：前記赤の着色層6aの形成と同様にして、緑の着色層6b、青の着色層6cを形成、遮光層5aおよび着色層6a、6b、6cの柱状の上に弾性層22(感光性樹脂、膜厚：1.2 $\mu$ m)、透明電極8(ITO膜、膜厚：260nmの走査電極)、ポリイミドの配向制御膜9(膜厚：70nm)を形成する。

【0089】工程(h)：実施例1と同様にして、対向電極基板を配置し、両電極基板間に液晶14を封入、封止することにより反射型液晶表示装置を作製した。なお、拡散反射板の下地層についても実施例1と同じである。

【0090】なお、本実施例における、遮光層5a上に着色層6および弾性層22の柱を形成して液晶厚みを規定する方法は、本実施例に限定されるものでなく、Spacer材を用いて液晶の厚みを規定する液晶表示装置においては有効な手段である。

【0091】また、着色層6および弾性層22の柱は断面サイズを考慮して設けるのが望ましい。

【0092】また、ベースフィルム上に着色層(黒、赤、緑および青のいずれかの色)、平坦化膜層・反射膜層および薄膜樹脂層が積層された転写フイルムを用いることにより、工数の大幅削減と、拡散反射板上にカラーフイルタを直接形成できると云う利点がある。また、この方法で拡散反射板上にカラーフイルタを形成すれば、カラーフイルタの表面を平坦に形成できるという効果がある。

【0093】また、対向基板にカラーフイルタが無いことからTCP接続する際に有利である。更にまた、平坦化できることからコントラスト比の低下や輝度むらを防止することもできる。

【0094】上記の拡散反射板上にカラーフイルタを形成する場合、上記の方法に限定されず、拡散反射板上に顔料レジストや転写フイルム等を用いて形成してもよい。

【0095】また、この着色層が黒色の染み等を分散した感光性樹脂を用いる場合には、バックコートまたは透明レジストの後、加熱することにより化学反応で黒色化するように着色層を用いと線幅の細い遮光層を形成でき、高開口率(明るい)の反射型液晶表示装置を提供することができる。

【0096】さらに、凸部あるいは凹部を有する樹脂層を有効表示領域のみに配置することで、透明電極の端部を直接ガラス基板上に形成し得るので、TAB接続

およびその上に保護フィルムを配置してなる転写フィルムを用意する。

【01099】上記転写フィルムをガラス基板1にロールラミネータ18を用い実施例1と同じ条件で転写後、前記樹脂層2を恒温槽(240℃)中で30分硬化し、凸部を有する樹脂層2を形成する。

【01000】工程(b)：多数の凸部を有する樹脂層2上にはアルミニウムの反射膜層3(100nm)を形成する。

【01001】工程(c)：上記反射膜層3上にアクリル系樹脂の絶縁層兼平坦化層4(膜厚：2μm)を形成する。

【01002】工程(d)：上記絶縁層兼平坦化層4上にITO透明電極8(260nm、信号電極)およびポリイミド系樹脂の配向制御膜9(70nm)を形成し一方の電極基板を作製した。

【01003】工程(e)：次に、もう一方のガラス基板10(厚さ0.7mmのノーダガラス)上に黒色顔料を分散したアクリル系樹脂からなる黒色感光性樹脂層5をスピンコートし、フォトマスク24を介して紫外光23を露光する。

【01004】工程(f)：現像することにより遮光層5a(膜厚：1.2μm)を形成する。

【01005】工程(g)：上記遮光層5a上に赤色顔料が分散されたアクリル系樹脂の着色感光性樹脂層6(膜厚：1.2μm)を塗布(あるいはラミネート)後、フォトマスク24を介して紫外光17を露光、現像する。

【01006】工程(h)：赤の着色層6aを遮光層5a間に形成する。

【01007】工程(i)：赤の着色層6aと同様の工程で、緑の着色層6bおよび青の着色層6cを形成し、その上に平坦化層7(アクリル系樹脂またはエポキシ系樹脂、膜厚：2μm)、ITO透明電極8(260nm、走査電極)および配向制御膜12(ポリイミド系樹脂、70nm)を形成する。

【01008】前記工程(a)～(d)により得られた電極基板1と、前記工程(e)～(i)による電極基板10上とを配向制御膜9および12側を対向配置し、スペーサ材13(ポリマービーズ)を介して組合せ、基板周辺を実施例1で用いたシール材でシール、接着し、両電極基板間に実施例1で用いた液晶14(シアックPCHおよびトラン誘導体の液晶組成物、屈折率異方性Δn＝0.133、ツイスト角：25.0°)を封入後、封止(感光性アクリル系樹脂)することによって反射型液晶表示素子を作製した。

【01009】なお、本実施例では拡散反射板の下地層として、微小凸状(半球状：直径がおよそ15μm、高さが1.2μm)を光の干渉が発生しないようにランダムに配置し、その上にアルミニウム反射膜(100nm)を形成したが、微小凸状の材料、形状、大きさ等は、目

的に応じて選択することができ。

【01100】本実施例は、カラーフィルタと拡散反射板を別のガラス基板に形成したことにより、透過型液晶表示素子用のカラーフィルタ基板を流用でき、低コストの反射型カラー液晶表示装置を得ることができる。

【01101】(実施例7)薄膜トランジスタ(TFT)を備えたアクティブマトリクス駆動型液晶表示装置の一例を図7に併記説明する。

【01102】一方の電極基板として、実施例1と同様に転写フィルムを使用し、ガラス基板1(厚さ0.7mmの無アルカリガラス板)に、その工程(a)～(g)により形成した微細の多数の凸部を有し、遮光層5aと赤の着色層6a、緑の着色層6b、青の着色層6cと、遮光層5aおよび着色層6a、6b、6c上に平坦化層7、ITO透明電極(共通電極)8、配向制御膜9を有するものを用いた。

【01103】もう一方の電極基板として、ガラス基板80(厚さ0.7mmの無アルカリガラス板)上にゲート電極81、蓄積容量電極82、絶縁膜83、アモルファスシリコン・チャンネル層84、ドレイ・電極85、ソース電極86、画素電極(透明電極)87、配向制御膜9を形成されたものを用いた。

【01104】上記の両電極基板の電極8、87が対向するように配置し、液晶の厚みを規制するスペーサ材(図示省略)を介して組合せ、基板周辺をシール材(図示省略)で接着し、両電極基板間にIN型の液晶14を封入した。

【01105】上記ガラス基板80の外側に1/4波長板90、偏光板91を配置すると共に、電源回路、駆動回路、制御回路(図示省略)等を装備し、反射型カラー液晶表示装置を作製した。

【01106】本実施例による反射型カラー液晶表示装置は、従来品の様に、TFT上にフォトリソグラフィ法による凹凸樹脂膜や反射膜の形成工程が不要で、トランジスタ側の基板(80)の歩留まりを低下させる要因も無く、従って、低コストを図ることができる。

【01107】さらにまた、現在、主流の透過型カラー液晶表示素子に用いているTFT形成基板をそのまま使用することができる。また、本品はゲート電極やドレイ・電極等の全金属電極からの反射光を偏光板下に設けた1/4波長板により90度回転させ偏光板で吸収する方式なので、金属電極からの反射光によるコントラストの低下が生じない。

【01108】なお、本実施例では縦電界方式のアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示素子で説明したが、横電界方式のアクティブマトリクス液晶表示素子においても同様の効果が得られる。この横電界方式の誘導子に適用する場合には、カラーフィルタ上に平坦化膜を形成するのが有効である。その平坦化膜も転写フィルムを用いて形成することが好ましい。



濟面からも極めて優れている

【0131】従って本発明は携帯性に優れたハンド・ヘルドPC、ノートPC、ミニ・ノートPC、ラジエーション受像機およびバーノナル・デジタル・アシスタント

【0121】この様にして作製した反射型カラー液晶表示装置は、どの方向から見ても明るく、高コントラストの画像が得られ、また、従来にはない低コスト化を図ることのできた。

【0132】特に、均一な画像表示が得にくい液晶画面液晶ディスプレイには、本発明の素材を用いた手法が、画質面で効果が顕著である。

【０１３３】なお、本発明は内蔵反射板上あるいは内蔵拡散反射板上に電極を形成することができる液晶表示装置と、内蔵反射板上あるいは内蔵拡散反射板上に液晶層に印加する電圧を低下させないで、カラーフィルタが形成されている液晶表示装置を提供するもので、表示方式等に限定されない。

【 0 1 2 4 】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、(1)転写フィルム方式や押し型方式で容易に任意の形状で、かつ、再現性よく凹面を設けた内蔵拡散反射板が形成でき、この方向から見ても明るい反射型液晶表示装置を、低コストで得ることができる。

【0135】(2) 反射板とカラーフィルタを同一基板に配置できるので、高歩留まりで液晶表示素子が作製でき、高コントラスト化、高透過率化、均一表示特性の反射型液晶表示装置を、低コストで得ることとなる。

【0136】(3) スーパー材料を使用せずに液晶厚みを規定することできるので、均一性に優れた画像の反射型および透過型液晶表示装置を低コストで得ることができる。

【0137】(4) 転写フィルム(無着色および着色)の使用により、平坦化層が省略でき、液状のレジストまたはカーボンレジストに比較して無駄が少なく、低コスト化に有効である。

【封面(1)簡單說明】

【図1】実施例1の反射型カラー液晶表示装置の製造工程の模式断面図である

【図2】実施例2の反射型リニア液晶表示装置の製造工程の模式断面図にある。

【図3】実施例3の反射型カラー液晶表示装置の製造工程の模式断面図である。

【図 4】実施例 4 の反射型リレー液晶表示装置の製造工程の模式断面図である。

【図5】実施例5の反射型カラー液晶表示装置の製造工程の模式断面図である

【図6】本発明による反射型カラー液晶表示装置の構成

【図9】反射型カラー液晶表示装置の反射特性の測定法を示す模式斜視図である。

【図10】反射型カラー液晶表示装置の反射特性の一例を示すグラフである。

【図11】本発明の拡散反射板の球状突起の形状と構成寸法を示す模式断面図である。

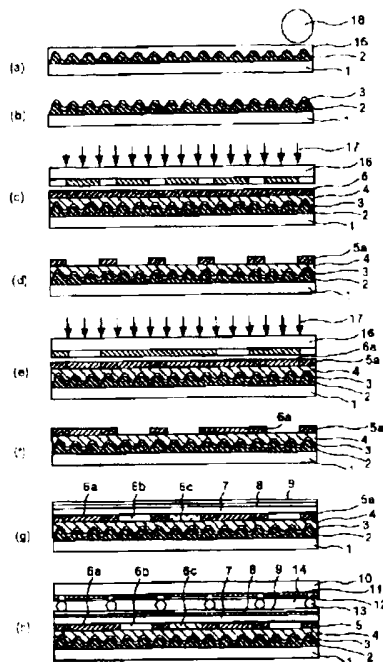
【符号の説明】

1、10…ガラス基板、2…樹脂層、3…反射膜、4…絶縁層兼平坦化層、5…黒色感光性樹脂層、5a…遮光層、6…着色感光性樹脂層、6a、6b、6c…着色フィルタ層、7…平坦化層、8、11…透明電極、9、12…配向制御膜、13…スペーサ材、14…液晶、15

…高分子フィルム、16…フォトマスク、17…紫外光、18…ロールラミネータ、19…プレート状の押し全型、20…熱および圧力、21…ロール状押し型、22…弾性層、30…反射型液晶表示素子、31、32…位相板、33…偏光板、34…テープキャリアパッケージ、35…プリント配線基板、40…反射型カラー液晶表示装置、43…フォトマルチプライヤ、41…入射光、42…散乱光、80…ガラス基板、81…ゲート電極、82…蓄積容量電極、83…絶縁膜、84…アモルファス・シリコン・チャンネル層、85…ドレイン電極、86…ソース電極、87…画素電極。

【図1】

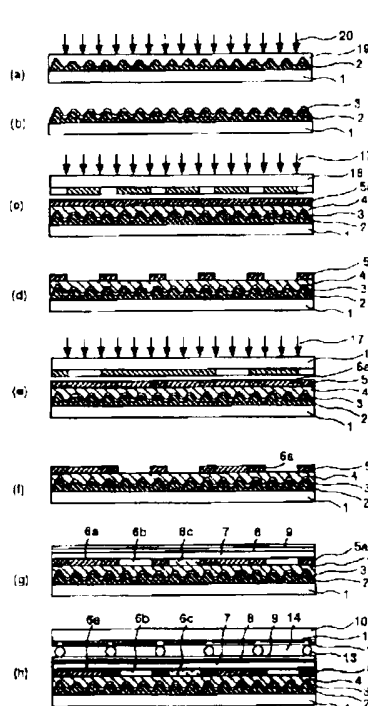
図 1



1、10…ガラス基板 2…樹脂層 3…反射膜 4…絶縁層兼平坦化層  
5…黒色感光性樹脂層 6…着色感光性樹脂層 7…平坦化層  
8、11…透明電極 9、12…配向制御膜 13…スペーサ材 14…液晶  
15…高分子フィルム 16…フォトマスク 17…紫外光 18…ロールラミネータ

【図2】

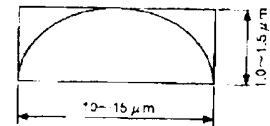
図 2



20…熱および圧力

【図11】

図 11



【図8】

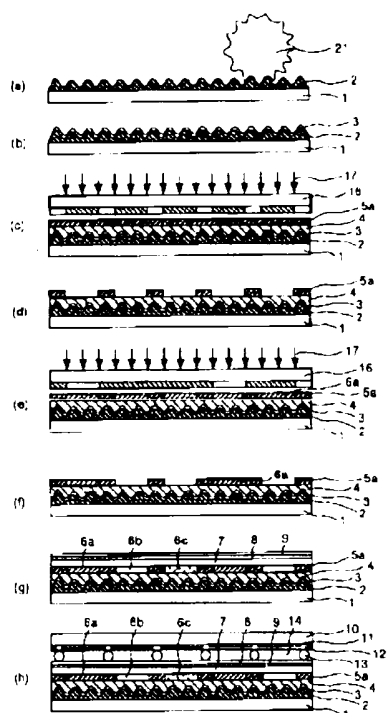
図 8



30…反射型液晶表示素子 31、32…位相板 33…偏光板  
34…テープキャリアパッケージ 35…プリント配線基板  
40…反射型カラー液晶表示装置

【図3】

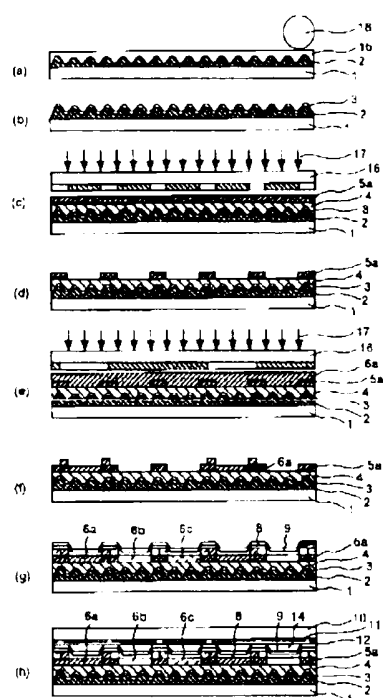
図 3



21...ロール状押し型

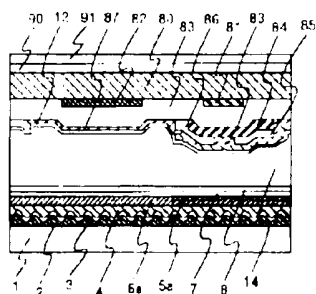
【図4】

図 4



【図7】

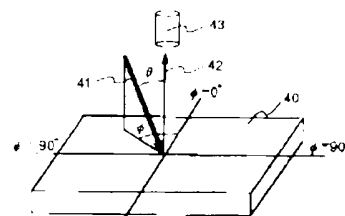
図 7



21...ロール状押し型

【図9】

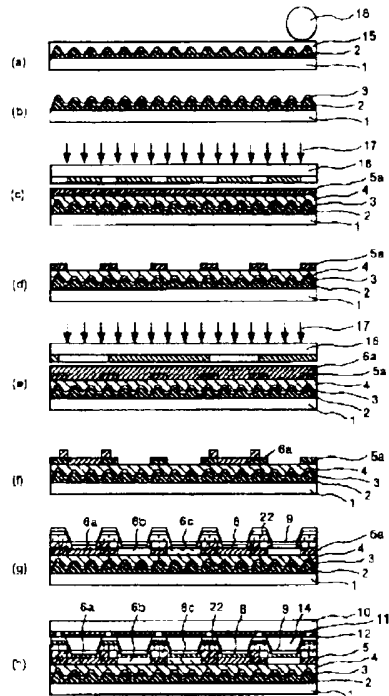
図 9



43...フォトマスクライナー 41...入射光 42...散乱光

【図5】

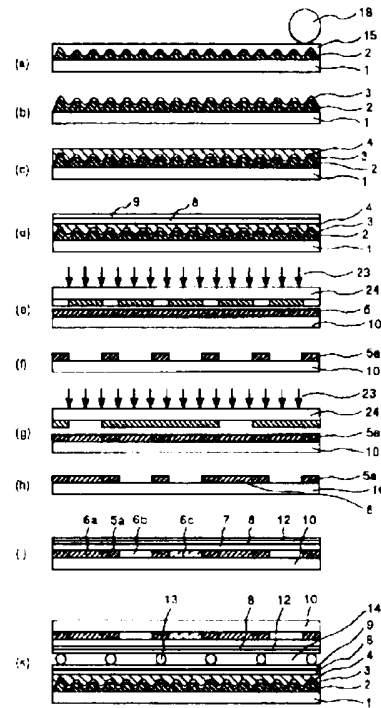
図 5



22…弾性層

【図6】

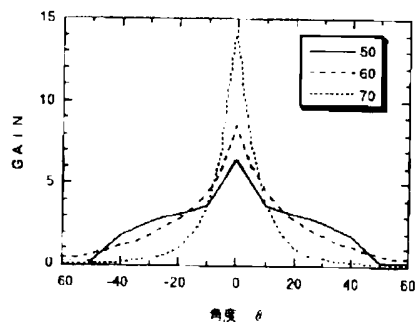
図 6



23…紫外光 24…フォトマスク

【図10】

図 10



フロントページの続き

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